

XIX.—*Descriptions of Two new Freshwater Fishes discovered by Dr. W. J. Ansorge in Mossamedes, Angola.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Labeo Ansorgii.

Body strongly compressed, its depth equal to length of head and contained 4 times in total length. Head once and $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as broad; snout broad, truncate, feebly projecting, beset with conical horny tubercles; eye nearly perfectly lateral, its diameter 4 times in length of head and once and $\frac{3}{4}$ in interorbital width; width of mouth, with lips, about half that of head; rostral flap not denticulated; lips bordered with rounded papillæ, their inner surface with numerous transverse plicæ; two barbels on each side, anterior $\frac{1}{3}$, posterior $\frac{3}{4}$ diameter of eye. Dorsal IV 10, with concave upper border, a little nearer root of caudal than end of snout, longest ray slightly longer than head. Anal III 5, nearly reaching root of caudal. Pectoral nearly as long as head, not reaching base of ventral, which is below middle of dorsal. Dorsal deeply forked, with acutely pointed lobes. Caudal peduncle slightly longer than deep. Scales 36 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$, 4 between lateral line and root of ventral, 16 round caudal peduncle. Silvery, back brownish.

Total length 65 mm.

A single specimen from shallow swamps at Dongwenna.

A very distinct species, to be placed between *L. barbatus*, Blgr., and *L. capensis*, A. Smith.

Paratilapia angusticeps.

Depth of body about 3 times in total length. Head very strongly compressed, $2\frac{3}{5}$ to 3 times in total length; lower jaw projecting; præmaxillary processes very long, extending to between the eyes; snout pointed, twice as long as the eye in the adult (not longer than the eye in the young); eye $3\frac{1}{2}$ (young) to 5 times in length of head, its diameter at least equal to interorbital width; mouth very oblique, extending to below anterior border of eye; teeth in 3 or 4 series, outer largest; scales on cheek small, in 7 to 9 series; large scales on the opercle. Gill-rakers short, 11 or 12 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XV-XVI 14-16; spines slightly increasing in length to the last, which measures $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Anal III 11-13; third spine stronger and as long as or a little shorter than last dorsal. Pectoral $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ length

of head, not reaching origin of anal. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Scales denticulate, 36-39 $\frac{6-7}{15-18}$; lateral lines 21-24/13-17. Brownish above, yellowish beneath, with dark brown spots or marblings or with 7 or 8 indistinct dark bars on the body; a blackish opercular spot; dorsal, anal, and caudal fins with round brown or blackish spots.

Total length 160 mm.

Several specimens were obtained by Dr. Ansoerge. A specimen measuring 215 mm., from the Zambesi, has been submitted to me by Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist.

Closely allied to *P. robusta*, Gthr.

XX.—Description of a new Frog discovered by Dr. W. J. Ansoerge in Mossamedes, Angola. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Rana cryptotis.

Tongue rather feebly notched behind. Vomerine teeth in two oblique groups between the choanæ. Habit very stout. Head short, snout rounded; interorbital space narrower than the upper eyelid; tympanum completely hidden under the skin. Fingers short, pointed, first and second equal; toes short, one-third webbed; subarticular tubercles of toes very prominent, conical; inner metatarsal tubercle very large, very prominent, shovel-shaped, sharp-edged, at least as long as the inner toe; a small, round, outer metatarsal tubercle; a round tarsal tubercle, just below the tibio-tarsal articulation. The tarso-metatarsal articulation reaches the eye. Skin smooth. Pale greyish or brownish above, with dark-edged grey or brown spots disposed with greater or less symmetry; an interrupted dark cross-bar between the eyes; back sometimes with white or pink dots; a light vertebral streak often present; hind limbs with dark transverse spots, not forming complete cross-bars; lower parts white.

From snout to vent 31 mm.

Numerous specimens were obtained by Dr. Ansoerge at Catequero, Ponang Kuma (Dongwenna), and in the Kafitu Swamps.

The hidden tympanum and the tarsal tubercle well distinguish this small frog from *R. Delalandii* and other allied species from Africa.